

REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ
 BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY
 CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

PART VIII.

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(Continued from *Proceedings*, 1905, p.258.)

In this contribution and Parts 5, 6, and 7 of the revision, the genera allied to *Cryptorhynchus* are dealt with. These genera may be regarded as forming several closely allied sections, *Cryptorhynchus* and *Tyrtaosus* with several close allies forming one section; *Perissops* and its many close allies forming another; *Protopalus* with its allies forming a third, and this the most distinct section.* *Aonychus* and *Mecistocerus*, although at a glance widely separated (and actually placed in different groups by M. Lacordaire), are closely allied, on account of a supplementary prosternal process (which appears to denote an approach to *Camptorrhinus*); with them may be doubtfully placed *Berosiris* and *Microberosiris*; *Imalithus*, *Paratituacia* and *Sympediosoma* lead off to and might fairly be claimed as belonging to the *Chaetectetorus* group; *Nechyrus* might be regarded as belonging to the *Poroptychus* group.

In most of the species the clothing is not very dense; it is often prettily variegated, and can usually be relied upon. Few of the species are tuberculate, but many are granulate. Many of the genera are very distinct and may be readily identified. The rostrum is frequently long and thin, and is never straight. The

* *Protopalus* and its allies have been regarded as forming a very distinct and isolated section, but there are several genera that clearly lead up to it from *Perissops*.

scutellum is invariably present, and is often of comparatively large size. The metasternum is usually almost as long as the following segment, sometimes it is even longer; its episterna are always very distinct. The abdominal sutures are always distinct; that between first and second is frequently curved in the middle, but the two segments are never closely soldered together; the second-fourth are often drawn slightly backwards at the sides, and the second is sometimes not at all or but slightly longer than the third or fourth. In *Aonychus* the claw-joint is absent, but in very few of the other genera are the tarsi at all remarkable. All are winged.

The following table is arranged solely for convenience of identification.

A. Tarsi triarticulate.....	AONYCHUS.
AA. Tarsi quadriarticulate.	
B. Body greatly depressed	IMALITHUS.
BB. Body more or less strongly convex.	
C. Rostrum barbed in the male.....	GLOCHINORRHINUS.
CC. Rostrum barbed in neither sex.	
D. Prosternum with supplementary processes....	MECISTOCERUS.
DD. Prosternum without supplementary processes.	
E. All the femora bidentate.....	SYBULUS.
EE. Anterior femora only bidentate.....	CRITOMERUS.
EEE. Femora unidentate or edentate.	
F. Middle coxæ exposed internally.	
a. Ocular lobes distinct.....	BEROSIRIS.
aa. Ocular lobes absent.....	MICROBEROSIRIS.
FF. Middle coxæ not exposed internally.	
G. Mesosternal receptacle open.	
b. Scape shorter than funicle.	
c. Suture between first and second abdominal segments distinct.....	NEOMYSTOCIS.
cc. This suture more or less obliterated in middle.....	NECHYRUS.
bb. Scape the length of or longer than funicle.	
d. Elytra at base not much wider than prothorax.....	ENTELES.



- dd.* Elytra at base much wider than prothorax.
- e.* Elytra bisinuate at base..... PROTOPALUS (in part).
- ee.* Elytra trisinuate at base..... EPISODIOCIS.
- GG. Mesosternal receptacle cavernous.
- H. Metasternum longer than the following segment.
- f.* Three intermediate segments of abdomen almost equal..... BLEPTOCIS.
- ff.* Abdomen with second segment much longer than third or fourth..... NOTOCRYPTORHYNCHUS.
- HH. Metasternum shorter than the following segment.
- I. Eyes coarsely faceted.
- g.* Posterior femora passing elytra.
- h.* Prothorax longer than wide..... PEZICHUS.
- hh.* Prothorax transverse..... BOTHYNACRUM.
- gg.* Posterior femora not passing elytra.
- i.* Second abdominal segment very little, if at all longer than third or fourth.
- j.* Femora dentate..... CRYPTORHYNCHUS.
- jj.* Femora edentate..... ANIPIGRAPHOCIS.
- ii.* Second abdominal segment much longer than third or fourth.
- k.* Femora edentate.
- l.* Elytra scarcely wider than prothorax..... QUEENSLANDICA.
- ll.* Elytra much wider than prothorax at base..... SCLEROPOIDES.
- kk.* Femora dentate.
- m.* Suture between two basal segments of abdomen straight..... TYRTÆOSUS.
- mm.* This suture curved in middle.
- n.* Elytra bisinuate at base.... PSEUDOTEPPERIA.
- nn.* Elytra trisinuate at base.
- o.* Scape the length of funicle HYPERIOSOMA.
- oo.* Scape shorter than funicle SYMPEDIOSOMA.
- II. Eyes finely faceted.
- J. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen straight..... PROTOPALUS (in part).

- JJ. This suture curved in middle.
 K. Posterior femora passing elytra..... DYSOPIRHINUS.
 KK. Not passing elytra.
 L. Femora edentate... PARATITUACIA.
 LL. Femora dentate.
 M. Scape considerably longer than
 funicle..... BLEPIARDA.
 MM. Scape the length of or shorter
 than funicle.
 N. Each elytron separately rounded
 at base.
 p. Shoulders projecting..... ORPHANISTES.
 pp. Shoulders not projecting TEPPERIA.
 NN. Elytra trisinate at base.
 O. Tibiæ angular externally..... METRANOMORPHA.
 OO. Tibiæ (except sometimes the
 middle) not angular externally.
 P. Tibiæ almost straight..... AXIONICUS.
 PP. Tibiæ more or less distinctly
 curved..... PERISSOPS.

Genus MECISTOCERUS Fauvel.

Bull. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vii. p.159.

Head small, convex, not concealed; ocular fovea distinct and usually large. *Eyes* large, triangularly ovate, widely separated above and almost contiguous below, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long and thin, curved. *Antennæ* thin or moderately thin; insertion of scape variable; basal joints of funicle variable; club cylindrical and long or moderately long, sutures oblique. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex moderately or strongly narrowed and produced, base bisinuate, constriction slight, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* slightly or considerably wider than prothorax, widest across shoulders. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated at base of or just behind intermediate coxæ, with walls between four anterior coxæ that are formed partly by the pro- and partly by the mesosternum. *Meso-sternal receptacle* narrow and transverse, scarcely distinguishable from the metasternum and leaving the coxæ exposed; open. *Metasternum* shorter or slightly longer than the following seg-

ment; episterna wide. *Abdomen* with the 1st segment as long as 2nd-3rd combined, intercoxal process not very wide and semi-circular, apex incurved or straight; 3rd and 4th combined the length of 2nd and distinctly longer than 5th, their sides drawn slightly backwards. *Legs* moderately long; femora dentate, not (or scarcely visibly) grooved, posterior passing elytra or not; tibiæ compressed, more or less distinctly curved or bisinuate, sometimes straight, with a subapical tooth in addition to terminal hook; tarsi not very long, 3rd joint wide and deeply bilobed. Elliptic or subelliptic, convex, squamose, nontuberculate, winged.

A highly remarkable genus. Between the four anterior coxæ the pectoral canal is seen to be bordered by distinct walls; these are principally formed by the prosternum, but also partly by the mesosternum. It is the only genus, other than *Camptorrhinus* and *Aonychus*, in which the prosternum has a supplementary process. The walls are polished internally and appear almost to belong to the mesosternum, but on removing the prothorax it can be seen that there is a narrow basal ridge (traceable across summit but concealed there with elytra in position) that immediately behind the coxæ becomes elevated and forms the wall on each side of the canal. The mesosternal receptacle is not entire, but consists of a short basal piece (seldom distinctly separated from the metasternum) and a short process (concealed entirely unless the prothorax be removed) on each side that fit into the sides of the prosternal walls. The rostrum is frequently very long and is never stout. The sutures of the joints of the funicle are often indistinct. The sexual differences are very pronounced; the male has a shorter, and stouter rostrum which is ridged and squamose behind antennæ, and these are inserted closer to the apex than in the female. The genus is not confined to Australia, several species having been described from New Guinea, New Caledonia, &c.

The species of the genus as now defined are not very homogenous in appearance, but it was not considered advisable to generically separate any of them, as the characters of the pro- and mesosternum are the same in all. It is true that they are the

same in *Aonychnus*, but the tarsi of that genus are triarticulate. In *Camptorrhinus* the canal is confined to the prosternum. The most aberrant species are *mærens*, *vulneratus*, *egens* and *languidus*, and for each of these it may eventually be considered necessary to erect a genus. Both *mærens* and *vulneratus* have a comparatively short rostrum with rather stout antennæ, and the metasternum longer than the following segment; *egens* has also a comparatively short rostrum with stoutish antennæ, but the metasternum is shorter than the following segment; *languidus* in appearance approaches *Pezichus*; it has the femora linear and minutely dentate, the claw-joint very long and thin, and the metasternum longer than the following segment; its clothing is very peculiar.

Elytra not much wider than prothorax; suture between

1st and 2nd abdominal segments straight.

Metasternum longer than the following segment.

Femora thin and minutely dentate..... *languidus*, n.sp.

Femora stouter and rather strongly dentate.

Ocular fovea very large..... *vulneratus*, n.sp.

Ocular fovea rather small. *mærens*, n.sp.

Metasternum shorter than the following segment.

Tibiæ moderately curved..... *compositus*, n.sp.

Tibiæ straight... .. *egens*, n.sp.

Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax; suture between

1st and 2nd abdominal segments curved.

Metasternal episterna with small punctures in two

rows..... *tenuirostris*, n.sp.

Metasternal episterna with large punctures in one

row.

Under surface densely squamose..... *dispar*, n.sp.

Under surface rather sparsely squamose..... *mastersi*, Pasc.

MECISTOCERUS MASTERSI Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No.5413.

♂. Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi red. Moderately densely clothed with fawn-coloured scales, slightly variable in shade and larger on prothorax than on elytra, the latter with two feeble pale fasciæ, one commencing on shoulders and meeting suture at basal third, the other postmedian; each puncture and the inter-

stices with series of stout scales, but smaller than those of prothorax. Under surface very sparsely squamose; legs densely squamose, the femora each with an obscure (often not traceable) whitish ring. Head and basal half of rostrum rather densely squamose.

Head with dense concealed punctures; ocular fovea rather large and deep. Rostrum much longer than prothorax, thin and moderately curved; basal half with moderately strong but concealed punctures and with three narrow ridges, apical half shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and slightly longer than funicle; of the latter the 1st joint is considerably shorter than 2nd but the length of 3rd, the others gradually decreasing in length but none transverse; club cylindrical, not much shorter than four preceding joints. *Prothorax* with dense, round, deep punctures partially exposed on sides but elsewhere concealed; median carina feeble and concealed by clothing. *Elytra* cordate, considerably wider than and about twice the length of prothorax; with series of large deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices lightly convex, wider or narrower than punctures. *Under surface* with distinct but sparse punctures. Metasternum shorter than the following segment, its episterna each with a single row of large punctures. Abdominal sutures straight. *Femora* feebly dentate, the posterior just passing elytra and not very feebly dentate. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 5; width 6; variation in length $9\frac{1}{2}$ -13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, more noticeably curved, slightly longer, and shining throughout except at extreme base, where also only the median ridge and strong punctures are present. The scape is inserted almost in the exact middle of rostrum.

Hab.—N. S. W.: "Illawarra" (Pascoe), Illawarra; Q.: Wide Bay (Sydney Museum), Rockhampton (Mr. George Masters).

The punctures on the basal half of the elytra are large and more or less confluent, but owing to the clothing they appear to be smaller and not very close together. This is also the case with some of the other species.

MECISTOCERUS DISPAR, n.sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, scape red, rest of antennæ and tarsi darker. Rather densely clothed with dark fawn-coloured scales, mixed with spots and blotches of paler and blackish scales, the dark scales forming four feeble lines down prothorax and a rather distinct but interrupted triangle on each side of middle of elytra; prothoracic scales very little larger than those on elytra, punctures of both containing larger scales. Under surface densely squamose, scales of 3rd and 4th abdominal segments dark except at sides; femora and tibiæ each with an obscure blackish ring. Basal third of rostrum squamose.

Head with dense concealed punctures; ocular fovea of moderate size, subtriangular and deep. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, thin and moderately curved; basal two-fifths with moderately strong punctures and with three narrow ridges, elsewhere shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of the latter the length of 3rd and noticeably shorter than 2nd, the others regularly decreasing in length, 7th transverse; club cylindrical and moderately long. *Prothorax* with large, round, deep, non-confluent, partially concealed punctures; median carina narrow, shining and not quite continuous to base and apex. *Elytra* cordate, considerably wider than and about twice the length of prothorax; with series of large punctures becoming smaller posteriorly and all partially concealed; interstices gently convex, on basal half narrower, on apical half wider than punctures, but apparently wider throughout. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than the following segment; with large and rather dense punctures, which on each of the episterna are confined to a single row. Abdomen densely punctate, suture between 1st and 2nd segments slightly curved; 1st with almost as large punctures as on metasternum. *Femora* stout, acutely dentate, posterior extending to apex of elytra. Length 9, rostrum $2\frac{3}{4}$; width 4 mm.

♀. Differs in being of considerably larger size, proportionately wider across shoulders and more suddenly narrowed posteriorly

than in the ♂; the rostrum is longer, shining except at extreme base, and the scape inserted at basal two-fifths. Length $12\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $4\frac{1}{2}$; width 6 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum), Cooktown (Mr. C. French).

Each of the large scales of the under surface instead of being placed in the middle of a puncture is placed at its base, so that although the depth of the puncture is concealed its extent is readily seen.

MECISTOCERUS TENUIROSTRIS, n.sp.

♂(?). Blackish-brown, antennæ and claw-joints paler. Not very densely clothed with rather pale ochreous-brown scales, which are longer on prothorax than on the elytra; on the latter they are moderately dense on the interstices, on the former they are confined to the punctures; with small spots and blotches of pale scales scattered about. Under surface rather sparsely clothed, the clothing, except on sides of sternæ, more or less setose in character; femora feebly ringed. Basal third of rostrum squamose.

Head in places coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures more or less concealed; ocular fovea deep, narrow and elongate, being fully half the length of head. Rostrum long, thin and moderately curved, considerably longer than prothorax; basal two-fifths rather coarsely punctate and with three narrow ridges, the median one of these being traceable to between the antennæ where it terminates in a very feeble elongate impression; elsewhere shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted very slightly closer to apex than base of rostrum and slightly shorter than funicle; of the latter the 2nd joint is thin, twice the length of the 1st, and the length of the 3rd and 4th combined, the others gradually decreasing in length but none transverse; club the length of the four preceding joints. *Prothorax* with dense round and rather shallow punctures, each of which contains but is scarcely obscured by a scale; median carina entirely absent. *Elytra* cordate, considerably wider than and more than twice the

length of prothorax; with series of moderately large elliptic punctures; interstices not separately convex, wider than punctures throughout, themselves punctate. *Metasternum* shorter than the following segment, triangularly encroached upon by canal, with large punctures except on episterna, each of which is supplied with two rows of small punctures. Abdomen with straight sutures, 1st and 5th with dense, the 1st with large punctures, 2nd-4th very sparsely punctate. *Femora* rather thin and acutely dentate, posterior extending to apex of elytra. Length 9, rostrum $3\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Herr J. Faust).

The pale scales form five feeble spots on the prothorax, clothe each shoulder and form rather irregular spots about the middle of the elytra; on the head they form a very distinct large round basal spot.

MECISTOCERUS COMPOSITUS, n.sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed all over (except on scutellum and apical two-thirds of rostrum) with fawn-coloured scales, with spots and blotches of dark scales scattered about or entirely absent.

Head with dense concealed punctures; ocular fovea subtriangular and not very large but deep. Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined and (for the genus) comparatively stout; basal half rather coarsely punctate and with three narrow ridges, apical half shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and slightly shorter than funicle; of the latter the first joint is slightly longer than the 3rd and just perceptibly shorter than the 2nd, 6th and 7th feebly transverse; club elongate-elliptic. *Prothorax* with large, round, deep, non-confluent, scarcely concealed punctures; median carina distinct only in middle. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax and almost thrice as long; with series of large elliptic punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices (except posteriorly) narrower than punctures, although apparently everywhere wider; basal half with small granules, but which are entirely concealed. *Metasternum* shorter than the following seg-

ment, with large partially concealed punctures even on episterna, each of which, however, is supplied with but one row. Abdomen densely punctate and with straight sutures. *Femora* stout, acutely dentate, posterior almost extending to apex of elytra, their teeth large, tibiæ distinctly curved. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being considerably larger and rather wider, the rostrum much longer and shining except at extreme base; the scape is inserted nearer the base than the apex of rostrum. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $3\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (Herr J. Faust); Q.: Salisbury Plain (Mr. A. Simson), Cape York (Macleay Museum).

The dark patches of scales are very variable in extent, especially on the males; they usually form a distinct but irregular postmedian fascia, but this is sometimes completely absent; usually there is a smaller and less distinct fascia beyond it, the intervening space being clothed with slightly paler scales than elsewhere; usually there is a very feeble dark stripe on each side of the median carina (which is marked by paler scales); the femora are seldom distinctly ringed.

MECISTOCERUS MÆRENS, n.sp.

♂. Black, antennæ not much paler. Moderately densely clothed with obscure sooty-brown scales indistinctly variegated with small spots of pale scales. Head and basal half of rostrum densely squamose.

Head with dense concealed punctures; ocular fovea deep and distinct but smaller than usual. Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, lightly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse partially concealed punctures and with three ridges, the median one of which is traceable to apical fifth, apical half opaque and with rather dense and coarse but not concealed punctures. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and slightly shorter than funicle; joints of the latter rather stout, the 1st slightly longer than the 2nd, 3rd-7th subglobular, 7th feebly transverse; club elliptic-

ovate. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than wide; with dense, round, deep, clearly-cut, non-confluent large punctures; median carina narrow and waved by punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax and almost thrice as long; with series of large suboblong punctures, each of which is separated by a feeble ridge, both ridges and punctures partially concealed; interstices gently convex and wider than punctures throughout. *Under surface* densely and moderately strongly punctate throughout. *Metasternum* longer than the following segment. *Abdominal sutures* straight. *Femora* moderately stout but sublinear, rather acutely dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen. Length 12, rostrum $3\frac{1}{2}$; width 5; variation in length 9-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, straighter and narrower (except at base), shining and (except at basal fourth) with punctures of only moderate size and the ridges absent; the scape is inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base of rostrum.

Hab.—Australia (Herr J. Faust); N.S.W.: Orange (Mr. Horace W. Brown), Forest Reefs (Lea); Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson).

The clothing of the prothorax is rather sparse, except at the apex, and usually forms three feeble pale lines; usually on the elytra the (otherwise very indistinct) preapical callus is supplied with a small spot of pale (almost white) scales; the patches of pale scales elsewhere seldom cover more than one puncture. On two specimens, however, the pale scales clothe the greater part of the derm, the sooty ones being distributed in small spots and blotches.

At one time I thought this species was possibly Boheman's *Cryptorhynchus mæstus*, but that species is described as having the posterior femora obtusely dentate (and by implication the others edentate) and the scutellum clothed. In the (eleven) specimens under observation the scutellum is perfectly glabrous.

MECISTOCERUS VULNERATUS, n.sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, elytra paler, antennæ of a rather bright red. Moderately densely clothed with rather large pale (often

white) scales, having a more or less speckled appearance. Legs densely, under surface moderately densely squamose. Head and basal half of rostrum squamose.

Head with coarse partially concealed punctures; ocular fovea deep, subtriangular and unusually large, its walls shining. Rostrum very little longer than prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse, partially concealed punctures and with three acute ridges; apical half subopaque and with moderately large but not dense punctures. Scape inserted at about the middle of rostrum and much shorter than funicle; of the latter the 2nd joint is distinctly longer than the 1st, and the 7th is transverse; club cylindrical. *Prothorax* strongly convex and distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with moderately large, dense, round, clearly cut, non-confluent punctures; median carina very feeble and rather short. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and more than thrice as long; with series of moderately large, oblong, more or less confluent punctures, becoming not much smaller posteriorly; interstices not separately convex, much wider than punctures, themselves rather densely punctate. *Under surface* densely and moderately strongly punctate throughout. Metasternum longer than the following segment. Abdominal sutures straight. *Femora* rather short and not very acutely dentate, posterior scarcely extending to apical segment. Length 8, rostrum 2; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum rather wider than in the male, highly polished and lightly punctate except at basal third, and the scape is inserted slightly closer to base than apex of rostrum.

Hab.—Q.: Cooktown (Mr. C. French).

A narrow, cylindrical species in which the ocular fovea occupies more than half the space between the eyes; it is the only species here described in which the rostrum of the ♀ is no longer than that of the ♂. The scales are sometimes snowy white and usually form three feeble lines down the prothorax; on the elytra they form more or less irregular narrow fasciæ (on one specimen six of these are traceable), but they are seldom distinct.

MECISTOCERUS LANGUIDUS, n.sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, antennæ of a rather bright red. Moderately densely clothed with fawn-coloured scales of an almost uniform shade; on the prothorax they are set in punctures, most of them are large and rounded and although depressed are slightly elevated above the derm; they, however, (especially in front) are setose in character; on the elytra the scales are much smaller than the large prothoracic ones and each is transverse; they clothe the interstices thickly towards the apex but less so towards the base; each puncture is supplied with a concave scale. Under surface sparsely squamose, the scales varying from short and round almost to setæ; legs densely clothed, the anterior tibiæ with long thin hair on the apical two-thirds. Head (except at base) and basal three-fourths of rostrum rather densely squamose.

Head with coarse concealed punctures; ocular fovea narrow and elongate. Rostrum long, thin, parallel-sided and moderately curved, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; basal three-fourths with rather coarse concealed punctures, and with a feeble median ridge that terminates between antennæ in a feeble impression, apical fourth shining and with rather small punctures. Antennæ thin; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum and slightly longer than funicle; funicle with the 1st joint the length of 3rd and considerably shorter than 2nd, 3rd as long as 4th and 5th combined, 7th lightly transverse; club cylindrical. *Prothorax* moderately convex, apical third rather strongly and regularly rounded, basal two-thirds subparallel; with deep but rather small punctures, regularly but rather sparsely distributed; median carina absent. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax and almost thrice as long, base almost truncate; with series of not very large and feebly transverse punctures, each of which is separated by a feeble ridge; interstices not separately convex, wider than punctures throughout. *Metasternum* longer than the following segment, with moderately large (except on episterna where they are small) and not very dense punctures. Abdomen with rather sparse and irregular

punctures; sutures straight. *Legs* long and thin; femora linear and very minutely dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ straight; 4th tarsal joint thin and almost as long as the rest combined. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{4}{5}$; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N. S. Wales (Macleay Museum).

The clothing and punctures are remarkable; the transverse scales of the elytra are almost (if not quite) unique in the subfamily. The scape is inserted much closer to the apex of the rostrum than in any other species; the claw-joint is unusually long and thin. Several of the characters are suggestive of *Pezichus*. On the rostrum there may be three obtuse ridges, but only one can be traced on the unique specimen under examination.

MECISTOCERUS EGENS, n.sp.

♀(?). Dark reddish-brown, antennæ of a rather bright red. Not very densely clothed (denser on legs, sparser on under surface and rostrum than elsewhere) with obscure ochreous scales, which are condensed in places into small spots and stripes.

Head with coarse, scarcely concealed punctures; ocular fovea large and open posteriorly. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; basal third with coarse concealed punctures and a distinct median ridge, elsewhere polished and minutely punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 3rd-7th gradually increasing in width and all transverse; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* with large, round, deep, scarcely obscured punctures; median carina feeble. *Elytra* cordate, not much wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half as long; with series of large, oblong, subapproximate punctures; interstices not separately convex and narrower (except posteriorly where they are wider) than punctures. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than the following segment, coarsely and irregularly punctate. Abdomen with straight sutures; 1st segment rather coarsely punctate, 2nd with two feeble rows on basal half, 3rd and 4th almost impunctate. *Femora* rather thin, not very acutely dentate, posterior

extending to apex of elytra; tibiæ straight. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Cairns (type in Macleay Museum).

A small dingy species which at first sight appears to belong to *Melanterius* (it resembles such species as *maculatus*, *acaciæ* and *tristis*). The antennæ are decidedly aberrant, but it has not been considered necessary to generically isolate it on that account.

MECISTOCERUS DENTICULATUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5412.

Hab.—"Port Bowen" (Pascoe).

I am confident that I have not seen this species. The male is described as having a number of small spine-like teeth on the anterior femora and tibiæ.*

Genus *BEROSIRIS* Pascoe.

Journ. Linn. Soc. 1873, p. 43.

Head small, convex, partially concealed. *Eyes* large, triangularly-ovate, widely separated above and moderately beneath, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long, thin and moderately curved. *Antennæ* thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum and the length of funicle; club elongate-elliptic. *Prothorax* moderately or scarcely transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, apex produced, ocular lobes almost rectangular. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* moderately deep and narrow, terminated in metasternum. *Mesosternal receptacle* absent, the intermediate coxæ exposed internally. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than the following segment; episterna rather wide. *Abdomen* with the four basal segments drawn slightly backwards at the sides, the 1st almost as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, intercoxal process moderately wide and rounded, apical suture incurved; 3rd and 4th combined slightly longer than 2nd and considerably longer than 5th. *Legs* rather short; femora moder-

* Since this was written I have seen a male, and the spines of its femora and tibiæ render it very distinct.

ately stout, not grooved, dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ short, compressed, the anterior bisinuate beneath; tarsi rather short, 3rd joint wide and deeply bilobed, 4th elongate. Elliptic, convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, winged.

Allied to the preceding genus, which it resembles in the long rostrum and exposed intermediate coxæ, but distinguished from it by the absence of a prosternal process between the four anterior coxæ. In *tanyrhynchus* the canal extends almost to the abdomen but it is entirely different in character from that of *Myrtesis*. The genus appears to be abundantly represented in the Malay Archipelago, but only one species has previously been recorded from Australia.

Pectoral canal terminated almost at abdomen..... *tanyrhynchus*.
Pectoral canal terminated just behind intermediate coxæ... *mixtus*.

BEROSIRIS MIXTUS, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic. Reddish-brown, antennæ paler. Densely clothed with fawn-coloured scales somewhat variable in shade, and with patches of sooty scales; scutellum nude. Under surface with rather pale scales except at sides and on the apical segments. Head and basal third of rostrum in ♂, basal fourth in ♀, with dense and rather dark scales.

Head with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Rostrum* thin, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; in ♂ basal half with coarse concealed punctures, the apical half shining; in ♀ basal fourth only with rather coarse punctures. *Scape* inserted one-third from apex of rostrum in ♂ (two-fifths in ♀); 2nd joint of funicle as long as the 3rd and 4th combined, 1st and 3rd subequal. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex produced and less than half the width of base; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* oblong and shining. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half its length; with series of large, deep, oblong, more or less concealed punctures; interstices apparently much wider than punctures but really considerably narrower except posteriorly, the alternate ones very

feebly raised. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures. Pectoral canal semicircularly encroaching on metasternum. Basal segment of abdomen feebly depressed in middle in ♂, convex in ♀. *Femora* stout, posterior not extending to apical segment, all acutely dentate; anterior tibiæ strongly bisinuate beneath, the others distinctly curved. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

Apparently close to *calidris* in general appearance, but the four basal joints of the funicle in that species are said to be short and subequal. The palest scales are on the elytra beyond the middle; there is a subtriangular sooty patch on each side of the prothorax at base (sometimes conjoined to form a subquadrate patch), on the elytra the sooty scales are more numerous from the basal fourth to near the middle. The scales are of a soft nature and appear to be easily discoloured. There are numerous specimens in the Macleay Museum.

BEROSIRIS TANYRHYNCHUS, n.sp.

♀. Elongate-ovate. Reddish-brown, antennæ paler. Densely clothed with muddy grey scales; prothorax with sooty scales except on each side of base; elytra with a large sooty patch terminating beyond the middle but not continued to shoulders. Femora obscurely ringed. Head and base of rostrum densely clothed.

Head with dense, round, concealed punctures. Rostrum longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, basal third with moderately coarse punctures, elsewhere shining. Scape inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle of equal length and not very long, the others transverse. *Prothorax* scarcely if at all transverse, apex produced but more than half the width of base, with dense concealed punctures. *Scutellum* rather indistinct. *Elytra* not much more than twice the length of prothorax and at base not much (but suddenly) wider, widest at about middle; punctures and interstices apparently as in the preceding species. *Under surface* with very dense concealed punctures. Pectoral canal extending almost to

abdomen, the tip of the rostrum actually resting on it. Basal segment of abdomen convex. *Femora* and *tibiæ* much as in the preceding species. Length 5, rostrum $1\frac{4}{5}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

Differs from the preceding species in being much smaller and differently clothed, narrower and elongate-ovate, instead of almost perfectly elliptic, the scape inserted at a greater distance from apex of rostrum, the joints of the funicle differently proportioned and the rostrum touching the abdomen when at rest. Two female specimens are under examination.

BEROSIRIS CALIDRIS Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5563.

Hab.—"New Guinea; Somerset, Rockhampton" (Pascoe).

Mr. Pascoe describes the funicle as "articulis primis quatuor . . . subaequalibus," otherwise his description applies fairly well to *mixtus*.

MICROBEROSIRIS, n.g.

Head convex, not concealed. *Eyes* small, ovate, lateral, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* not very long, but thin and curved. *Antennæ* rather thin; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, apex almost truncate, ocular lobes absent. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-cordate. *Pectoral canal* not very deep and rather narrow, slightly encroached upon by anterior coxæ and terminated in metasternum. *Mesosternal receptacle* absent, the coxæ exposed. *Metasternum* slightly longer than the following segment; its episterna rather wide. *Abdomen* with the three intermediate segments drawn slightly backwards at the sides, the two basal segments rather large. *Legs* rather short and stout; femora edentate, not grooved, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; *tibiæ* round, terminal hook obtuse; tarsi almost the length of *tibiæ*. Elliptic, convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, winged.

In appearance the minute insect described below approaches many of the *Erirhinidæ*. The pectoral canal appears to (if it

actually does not) extend to the abdomen. Seen from the sides, the prothorax appears to be obliquely truncate from the apex to the anterior coxæ so that the ocular lobes are really absent.

The position of the genus is by no means certain, but on account of its elongated canal and exposed intermediate coxæ it is placed after *Berosiris*.

MICROBEROSIRIS EXILIS, n.sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ (club excepted) and rostrum (base excepted) paler. Densely and almost uniformly clothed (on rostrum at extreme base only) with white scales that almost completely hide the sculpture.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum long and thin; with rather strong punctures on basal half, apical half shining and lightly punctate. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex not much narrower than base; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and but little more than twice as long, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to near apex; with series of concealed punctures; interstices regular. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures; pectoral canal terminated almost at abdomen, but a feeble impression connecting it with abdomen itself. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab — W.A.: Swan River.

I have seen but one specimen of this minute insect, and in preparing it for examination damaged the funicle of both of its antennæ; in consequence only the club and scape could be described. Both genus and species, however, are remarkably distinct.

SYMPEDIOSOMA, n.g.

Head rather small, moderately convex, partially concealed. *Eyes* large, ovate, rather widely separated, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* rather long and thin, distinctly curved, sides distinctly incurved to middle. *Antennæ* rather thin; scape shorter than funicle, inserted in middle of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, apex strongly narrowed, constriction feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* subcordate, not much (and not

suddenly) wider than prothorax, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, U-shaped; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* about three-fourths the length of the following segment; episterna rather wide. *Abdomen* with the 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, intercoxal process rounded, apex slightly incurved; 3rd and 4th drawn slightly backwards at sides, their combined length slightly more than that of 5th and less than that of 2nd. *Legs* rather short; femora feebly ridged and dentate but not grooved, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed and lightly curved; tarsi normal. Oblong-elliptic, moderately convex, squamose, winged.

The genus differs from *Cryptorhynchus* principally in the elytra, abdomen, and tibiæ. It is closely related to the New Zealand genera *Tychanus* and *Sympedius*; from the former it may be distinguished by the U-shaped mesosternal receptacle and the comparatively long metasternum; from the latter by the insertion of scape and the curved tibiæ. Mr. Pascoe describes the femora of *Sympedius* as unarmed, but in *vexatus* they are comparatively strongly dentate, although the teeth are not visible from in front; even from behind in *testudo* the anterior femora may be seen to be minutely dentate. Mr. Pascoe compares both genera with *Acalles*, a genus with which they have few characters in common.

Rostrum distinctly wider at base than at apex..... *albifrons*.

Rostrum no wider at base than at apex..... *obliquifasciatum*.

SYMPEDIOSOMA ALBIFRONS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown. Densely clothed with soft mouse-coloured scales (paler and smaller on elytra than on prothorax); apex of prothorax with a large transverse patch of white scales; elytra with a moderately distinct median fascia of white scales and a scarcely traceable one posteriorly, between them two very feeble dark fasciæ. Under surface with dense, round, soft, pale scales, denser on metasternum than elsewhere; legs feebly variegated. Head and base of rostrum with dense mouse-coloured scales.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, base considerably wider than apex; basal fourth rather strongly punctate, elsewhere shining and impunctate. First joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd, 4th-7th transverse. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, posterior angles scarcely produced; with dense concealed punctures and with small scattered granules. *Elytra* about twice and one-third the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures concealed; interstices separately convex, wider than striæ, the 3rd rather distinctly raised at base, all (but more noticeably those nearest to the suture) with minute shining granules. *Under surface* with dense, regular, partially concealed punctures. *Femora* minutely dentate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{6}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

Of the two specimens under examination one has the derm of an almost uniform reddish-brown, the other is somewhat paler, with the rostrum, antennæ and legs still paler. The paler specimen has the clothing as described, but on the darker one the markings are less distinct.

SYMPEDIOSOMA OBLIQUIFASCIATUM, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, antennæ dull red. Very densely clothed with soft pale fawn-coloured scales, and with a very distinct fascia of paler scales extending from each shoulder to near the suture slightly before the middle. Under surface with pale scales varying from thin to almost perfectly circular, and dense in some places and sparse in others; legs with dense scales the colour of those on prothorax, but with white ones rather thickly distributed. Head and base of rostrum with darker scales than elsewhere, but the former with a feeble median line of paler scales.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, apex as wide as base, sides rather strongly incurved to middle; basal third and basal half rather strongly punctate, elsewhere shining and minutely punctate. First joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides rather suddenly narrowed at apical third, posterior angles pro-

duced; with dense concealed punctures and scattered shining granules. *Elytra* scarcely more than twice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures concealed; interstices separately convex, wider than punctures, with rather numerous small shining granules becoming smaller posteriorly. *Under surface* with dense, regular, partially concealed punctures. *Femora* minutely dentate. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{4}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele).

The granules, especially on the elytra, show up very distinctly despite the density of the clothing.

Genus IMALITHUS, Pascoe.

Journ. Linn. Soc. 1869, p. 465.

Head rather large, slightly convex, entirely concealed from above. *Eyes* rather small, ovate, lateral, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* rather short and wide, almost straight. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum and much shorter than funicle; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse and semicircular. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* closely applied to and their outline continuous with that of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* large, sides incurved near base, base truncate, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* longer than the following segment; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* with straight sutures; 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, intercoxal process rather wide; 3rd and 4th with deep and wide sutures, their combined length equal to that of 2nd and slightly more than that of 5th. *Legs* short; femora stout and wide, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen, grooved and edentate; tibiæ compressed; tarsi rather short but thin, 3rd joint not very wide. Oblong-elliptic, greatly depressed, squamose, winged.

A remarkable genus, the true position of which is very doubtful. Mr. Pascoe regarded it as allied to *Acalles*, but the metasternum is decidedly elongate, its episterna distinct and rather wide, and the body winged. I may be wrong in placing it with the true

Cryptorhynchides rather than amongst the allies of *Chaetectetornis*. Its connection with *Acalles*, however, is certainly very remote.

IMALITHUS PATELLA Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5482.

Black, antennæ dull reddish-brown. Densely clothed with stout, muddy-brown scales, paler and smaller on under than on upper surface.

Punctures everywhere concealed, but apparently dense. *Rostrum* slightly shorter than prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle. *Prothorax* depressed in middle, margins strongly raised and semicircular, each distinctly notched in middle. *Elytra* flattened along middle; 5th interstice largely and suddenly raised and somewhat curved, the raised portion becoming sub-tuberculate posteriorly and terminated at apical fourth, 7th interstice slightly raised and posteriorly with a number of rather large fasciculate tubercles, 9th interstice curved and slightly raised. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: "Clarence River" (Pascoe); Q.: Wide Bay (Australian and Macleay Museums).

An easily recognisable species.

PARATITUACIA, n.g.

Head rather large, feebly convex, partially concealed. *Eyes* small, ovate, lateral, very finely faceted. *Rostrum* wide but not very short, moderately curved. *Scape* inserted closer to base than apex of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter moderately long; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* briefly subconical, base bisinuate, constriction feeble but continued across summit, ocular lobes very obtuse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* briefly cordate, base wider than prothorax and each separately rounded. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, crescent-shaped, emargination moderately transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* not much shorter than the following segment; episterna distinct. Basal segment of *abdomen* as long as the two following combined, intercoxal process rather wide

but rounded, apex incurved; 2nd-4th drawn slightly backwards at sides; 3rd and 4th combined the length of 5th and slightly shorter than 2nd. *Legs* moderately long; femora sublinear, not grooved, edentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ rather stout and almost straight, tarsi normal. Briefly ovate, convex, squamose, winged.

A distinct genus which might be regarded as allied to *Chætectetorus*, but which is placed here on account of most of its characters. From *Cryptorhynchus* it differs in the very finely faceted eyes, in the legs and basal segments of abdomen; *Tituacia*, to which on first sight it is rather close, differs in having coarsely faceted eyes, elytra not much wider at the base than prothorax, metasternum very short and the body apterous.

PARATITUACIA DORSOSIGNATA, n.sp.

Black or blackish-brown, antennæ dull red, club darker. Clothed with white scales feebly variegated with ochreous, and with a very large and sharply defined patch of black scales commencing at apex of prothorax and terminating beyond middle of elytra. Under surface and legs with pure white scales. Head (except at extreme base) and rostrum with black scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides incurved to middle; densely and rather coarsely punctate throughout and with a feeble median ridge on basal half. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, round, clearly cut but concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much (but suddenly) wider than prothorax, and about twice as long; with series of moderately large but almost entirely concealed punctures; interstices wider than punctures, the 3rd and 5th each with two very feeble tubercular elevations. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures. Posterior *femora* not quite extending to middle of apical segment. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum 1; width 2; variation in length 3- $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A. : Swan River, Chidlow's Well, Geraldton.

The large black patch of the upper surface has an almost triangular outline; on one specimen, however, this triangle, though traceable, consists of slightly variegated and not much darker scales than elsewhere, whilst the scales on its head and rostrum are of a dingy greyish-white. Of the (six) specimens under examination, two were taken with the sweep net, two were beaten from a common *Acacia*, one was taken from the stomach of a magpie, and the other was received from the Australian Museum without label, but was probably taken by Mr. Masters at King George's Sound.

Genus *NECHYRUS*, Pascoe.

Journ. Linn. Soc. 1871, p.203.

As this genus is numerously represented in the Malay Archipelago and but sparingly in Australia, I have not considered it advisable to give a formal generic diagnosis, which of necessity could be based on but few Australian species. The main features of the genus, however, appear to be the small head, small and finely faceted eyes, long and thin rostrum, short scape, small but distinct scutellum, open mesosternal receptacle, and soldering together of two basal segments of abdomen.

The Australian species may be thus tabulated:—

Femora edentate.....	<i>legitimus</i> , n.sp.
Femora dentate.	
Scape almost the length of funicle.....	<i>latipennis</i> , n.sp.
Scape much shorter than funicle.	
Prothorax slightly transverse.....	<i>incomptus</i> , Pasc.
Prothorax slightly wider than long	<i>mollipes</i> , n.sp.

NECHYRUS INCOMPTUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No.5566.

Depressed, elliptic-ovate. Black, opaque; antennæ dull dark red; rostrum shining. Densely clothed with ferruginous-brown scales which are rounded in shape and not closely applied to derm, they are largest on the prothorax, at the apex of which they are paler and bifasciculate; elytral tubercles fasciculate. Under surface with sparser scales than upper; tibiæ with stout brownish and sooty setæ or elongate scales, claw-joint with a few distinct setæ.

Head small, round, convex; densely and rather coarsely punctate; ocular fovea not traceable. *Rostrum* long, thin, curved; towards base coarsely punctate and irregularly costate, towards apex with sparse elongate punctures. *Antennæ* moderately stout; scape short, about the length of three basal joints of funicle, inserted slightly closer to base than apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, subequal, almost the length of the rest combined; club ovate. *Prothorax* (by measurement) slightly wider than long, flat except for a few feeble tuberosities in middle, sides rounded, towards apex strongly coarctate, apex less than half the width of base; with moderately large shallow punctures (in fresh specimens almost concealed by clothing). *Scutellum* small and transverse. *Elytra* flattened, sides almost vertical; posterior declivity rather abrupt; wider than and scarcely twice the length of prothorax; irregularly seriate-foveate, foveæ in places subgeminæ, towards the sides becoming regular; each with three series of moderately large but obtuse tubercles; on the 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices respectively these are so placed that the posterior declivity is crowned with four in a transverse series, and there is a similar series before the summit; the shoulders are tuberculate. *Pectoral canal* moderately wide and deep, terminated near base of intermediate coxæ. *Metasternum* shorter than basal segment of abdomen, its episterna (which are very narrow) longer. *Abdomen* with scattered large punctures, basal segment longer than 2nd, intercoxal process rounded and very wide; 2nd segment transversely and largely excavated but not to the sides; three apical segments flat, the apical longer than 3rd and 4th combined. *Legs* rather long; femora not clavate, posterior just passing elytra; each with a small tooth which is almost concealed by scales. Length 8, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width 4; variation in length 7-9 mm.

Hab.—"Queensland" (Pascoe); N.S.W.: Tweed and Richmond Rivers (Lea).

Appears to be somewhat variable in regard to size and clothing; the elytral foveæ, though large, are sometimes indistinct on account of clothing; they are all sometimes perfectly round and regular, but are usually here and there conjoined.

NECHYRUS MOLLIPES, n.sp. or var.

Very close to the preceding; differs in having the antennæ inserted closer to base of rostrum, prothorax slightly longer than wide, apex half the width of base; elytral foveæ still more irregular, the tubercles smaller, a series before, at, and below summit of posterior declivity; under surface with larger punctures and scales; and the posterior femora more acutely and strongly dentate than the others. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele).

Perhaps but a variety of *incomptus*; I have but one specimen to judge from.

NECHYRUS LATIPENNIS, n.sp.

Black, antennæ red. Densely (on under surface sparsely) clothed with fawn-coloured scales, a small but very distinct spot of white scales on each side of elytra (on 3rd interstice) at apical third. Head and basal third of rostrum rather densely clothed. Prothorax with four very distinct fascicles, elytra with twelve very distinct (three each on the 3rd and 5th interstices) and some smaller fascicles.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately curved, considerably longer than prothorax; basal half with coarse concealed punctures, apical half feebly shining and with moderately small but dense punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum and almost the length of funicle; 1st joint of the latter slightly longer than the 2nd, the others subglobular, 7th lightly transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base distinctly bisinuate and once and one-half the width of apex; with dense concealed punctures; feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles and with a feeble clothed median carina. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, about once and one-half the width and almost thrice the length of prothorax; with series of large partially concealed and not very close punctures, becoming smaller on the sides and posteriorly; interstices narrower than punctures and not separately convex, with small tubercles beneath fascicles.

Under surface with sparse and small punctures except on sides, where, however, they are more or less concealed. *Femora* acutely and very distinctly dentate. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Clarence River (Macleay Museum).

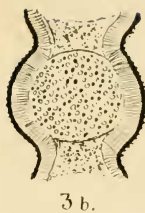
The two white spots on the elytra, though small, are very distinct; the femoral teeth are of considerable size. The outlines of this and the following species are very different from those of the two preceding.

NECHYRUS LEGITIMUS, n.sp.

Black, antennæ red. Densely clothed (not much sparser on under than on upper surface) with brownish-fawn scales, becoming sooty-brown on head and basal third of rostrum and very dense on legs. Upper surface with distinct but not strongly elevated sooty-brown fascicles, four on prothorax across middle (two very indistinct ones on apex, and about ten on elytra; of these eight are on the 3rd interstices but not confined to them.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum lightly curved and moderately wide, the length of prothorax; punctures at basal fourth concealed, elsewhere shining and with moderately large but not crowded punctures. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and almost the length of funicle; 1st joint of the latter slightly longer than the 2nd, the two combined slightly more than half its total length, 3rd-5th subglobular, 6th strongly, 7th very strongly transverse. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, base bisinuate and twice the width of apex; with rather coarse but almost concealed punctures; feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles and with a scarcely traceable median carina. *Elytra* subcordate; once and one-fourth the width and not much more than twice the length of prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders rounded; with series of large, round punctures, not very close together and becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices narrower than punctures, and not separately convex, feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles. *Under surface* with dense, moderately large and partially concealed punctures. *Femora* edentate, posterior passing elytra. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

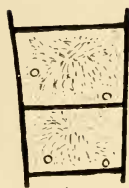
[Printed off August 16th, 1907.]



3 b.

Fig 3 c.

3 a



4 b



Fig 4.



Fig 5 b



5 a



7 a



8



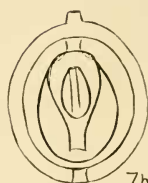
9.



10.



11.



7 b

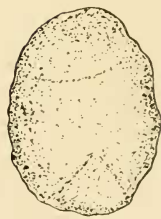
Fig 14



15.



13.



12.

